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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1822)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	664505
Center	ONLINE	Date	21-03-2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Trace the evolution of Nagara style of temple architecture with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ मंदिर स्थापत्य की नागर शैली के विकास को वर्णित कीजिए।

Nagara Style of temple architecture is the predominant form of temples that developed since Gupta period.

⇒ Evolution of Nagara Style

1. Stage 1 :

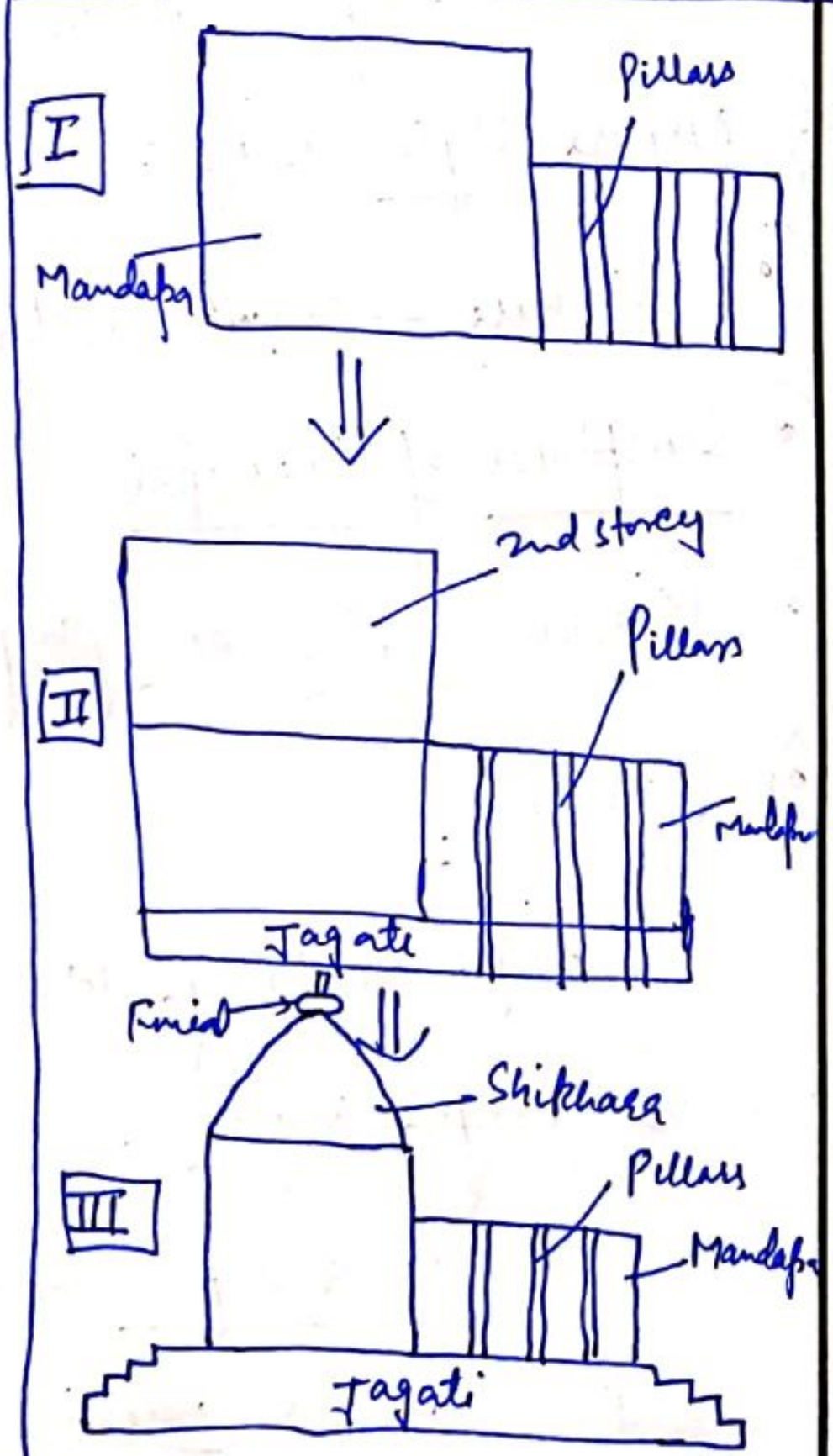
Earliest stage represented a simple rectangular temple with shallow pillars.

e.g: Temple No. 7, Sanchi.

2. Stage 2 :

This stage represented a few additions :

Fig : Evolution



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- Jagati – Uprised platform added.
- Indepth pillars added.
- Even two storey temples found.
  e.g: Dasavatar temple, Devgarh.

3. Stage 3:

This stage led to full development of Nagara style with:

- Shikhara – curvilinear tower
- Sculptures of Dwarapal
- Mithun couples or ganga/Yamuna
- Jagati

e.g: Kandariya Mahadev is the apex of Nagara style.

Nagara style became a prominent style and spread as Odissi, Chandela style.

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2. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

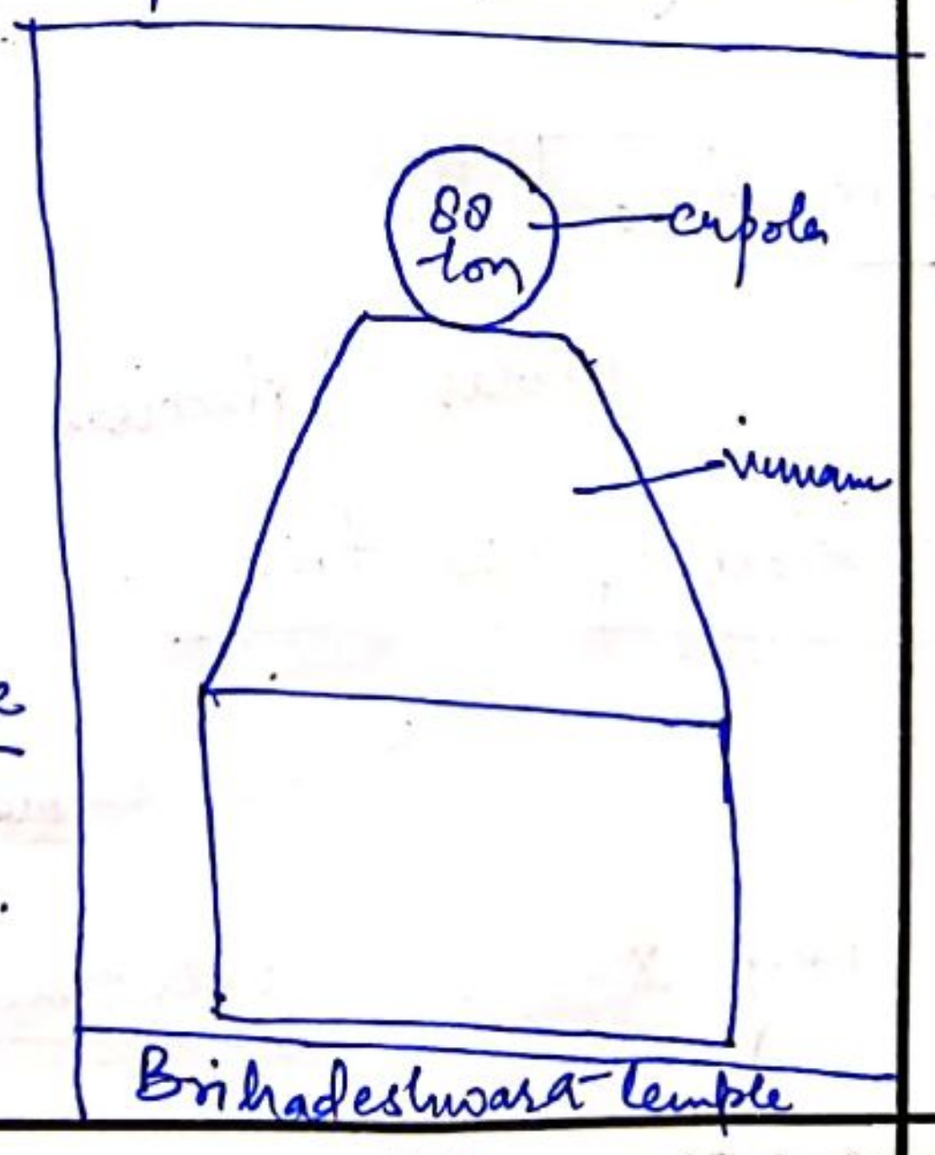
Cholas were a kingdom of South India found in 9th - 10th century and represented the best of art and architecture of Dravidian form.

⇒ Cholas : Zenith of Dravidian art & architecture

1. Temples

Cholas built huge Dravidian style temples inspired from Pallava temples.

e.g: Brihadeshwara temple (1011 AD) had an 88 ton cupola ;- Chola temples of Madurai



Brihadeshwara temple

2. Sculpture

Cholas represented the Zenith of Sculpture of Dravidian form

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e.g: Natarajа sculpture where Shiva is shown in Abhaymudra with one leg in bhujangatrasita stance which represents tirobhava (i.e., devotee must not be scared) — kicking the the veil of ignorance ; Ganga flows out of his head.

Painting

Chola paintings represented court scenes and stories of religions e.g: Mahabharata, Ramayana, etc.

e.g: Chola mural.

Literature

Cholas patronised the best of all writers of the time.

Thus, Chola left a living legacy & hence chola temples have a UNESCO Heritage status.

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3. The arts of Indus valley were free from religious influences both aesthetically and functionally. Analyse. (150 words) 10

सिंधु घाटी की कलाएं सौंदर्यात्मक और कार्यात्मक दोनो प्रकार के धार्मिक प्रभावों से मुक्त थीं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indus valley civilisation (IVC) was a bronze age culture of India that lasted from 2600-1800 BCE. Its arts are the most famous.

=> Arts of IVC : Free from religious influences

- Sculptures of IVC are usually of three types
  - Stone sculptures — Bearded man
  - Bronze sculptures — made by lost wax technique e.g: Dancing girl
  - Steatite sculptures

All of the above have little or no religious influences.

- IVC is characterised by lack of any known religious structure like temples.

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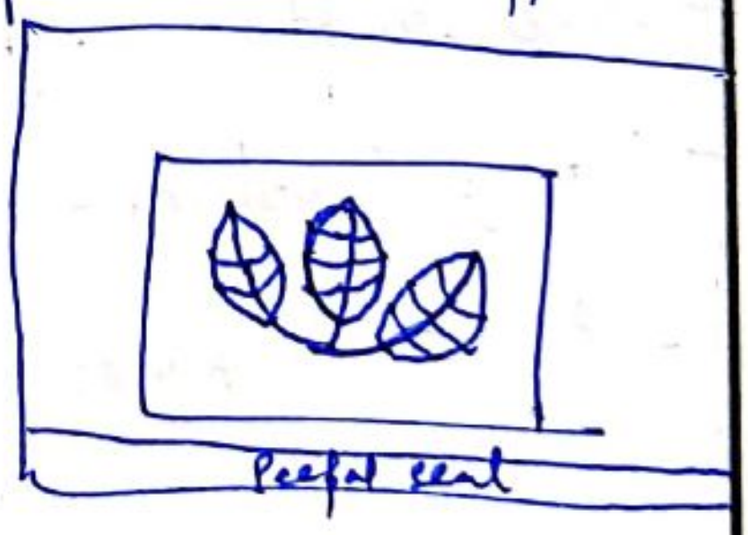
- Seals were designed with standardisation which shows little religious forms.
  e.g: Used for trade with Mesopotamia.
- Script though not deciphered seems to be not religious.

⇒ Religious influence

Some influence can be seen:

- Seals like Pashupati seal, peepal tree seal shows that they may have worshipped proto shiva and nature



- Sculptures like fertility goddess or mother goddess shows religious influence.
- Great Bath also represented some form of religious influence.

Thus IVC was a non-religious society' is not true & may be due to lack of evidence.

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4. Kakatiya era witnessed development of a distinct style of architecture which improved and innovated upon the existing modes. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

काकतीय युग में स्थापत्य की एक विशिष्ट शैली का विकास हुआ जिसने तत्कालीन प्रणालियों में सुधार और नवाचार किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Kakatiya kingdom was medieval kingdom with capital at Orugalli (warangal). They were not just famous for a queen ruler (Rudrama Devi) but architecture also which was distinct.

⇒ Distinct style of architecture & improvements

- They combined the Dravidian style with Nagara style to form beautiful temples.
- Pillars were developed like South Indian Gadag style.
- They had access from all sides
- Forts were developed.

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Kakatiya architecture has become an ideal for all times to come.

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5. The cave paintings epitomize the artistry and grandeur of the Indian classical painting tradition. Comment. (150 words) 10

गुहा चित्रकला भारतीय शास्त्रीय चित्रकला परंपरा की कलात्मकता और भव्यता का प्रतीक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cave paintings in India started from Gupta period and continued to become more complex later. But earlier cave paintings have been present since upper Paleolithic (40,000 BCE) e.g: Bhimbetka art.

⇒ Epitomise the artistry and grandeur of Indian classical painting tradition

- They use multitude of painting techniques like Fresco mural, tempera, Duke, etc

  e.g: Ajanta caves have fresco mural paintings like Mahaparinibbana paintings which look fresh due to moisture retention.

- Cave paintings were used to represent whole story sequences and folktales.

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e.g: Jataka Kathas are shown in Ajanta caves

- Based on multiplicity of themes like Buddhism, Hinduism etc
  e.g: Ellora caves have Hindu based paintings.
- Show the colors that have been used.
  ↳ All colors except blue.
- Give a 3D touch using artistic techniques in some cases
  e.g: Some paintings of Ajanta.
- Focus on religious themes as well as social themes

Cave paintings thus represent the mind of Classical Indians.

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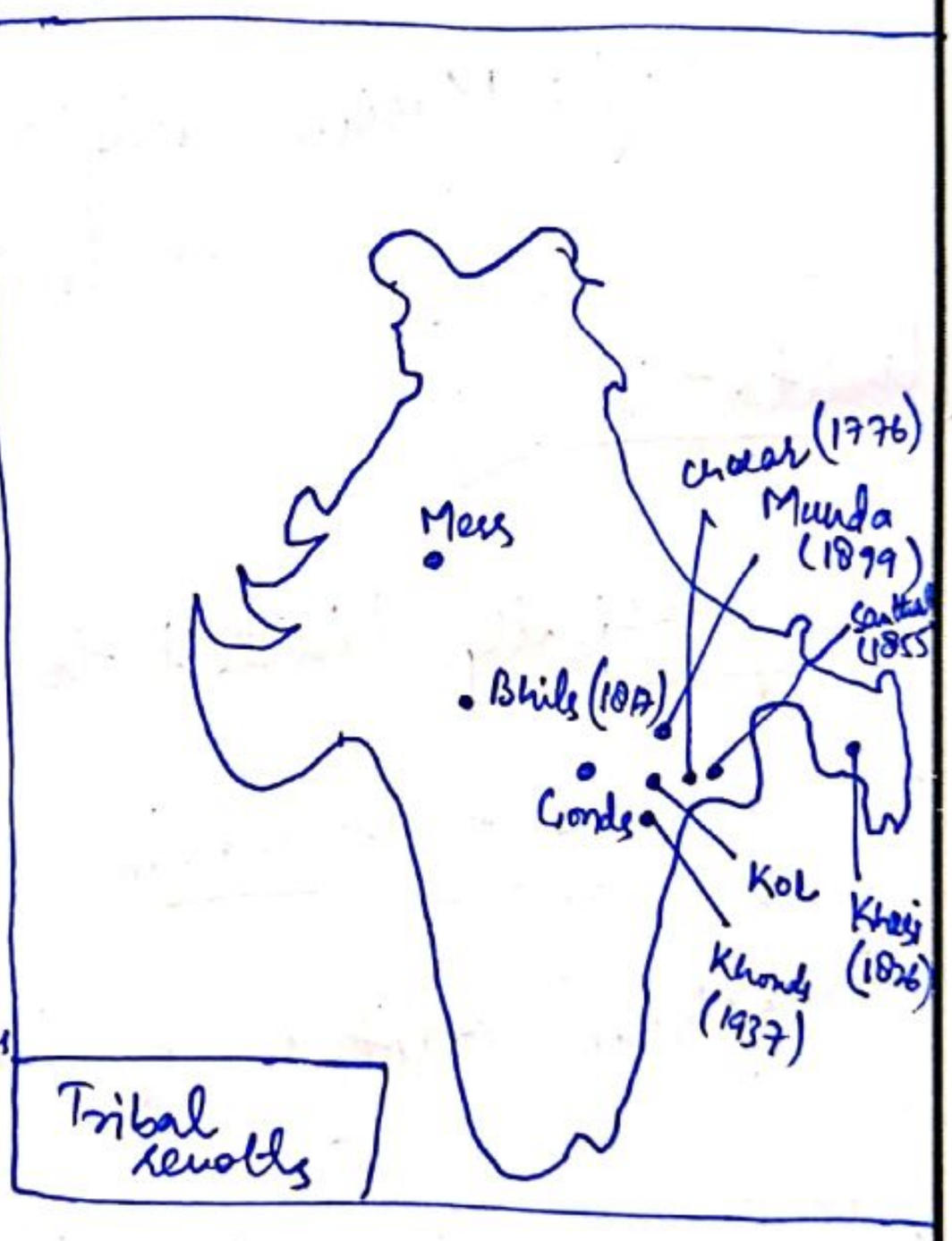
6. What were the prominent causes behind the recurring tribal movements in the 19th century? Also, discuss the limitations of these movements. (150 words) 10

19वीं शताब्दी में निरंतर होने वाले जनजातीय आंदोलनों के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण क्या थे? इन आंदोलनों की सीमाओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

19th century India saw tribal movements almost every decade due to faulty British policies.

⇒ Factors/causes

1. Intrusion of foreign missionaries into tribal areas
↓
Effect tribal practices e.g.: Christianity conversion.



2. British economic policy which reduced tribals to subsuments due to lack

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of access to forests, joint land etc

- Intrusion of money lenders, Zamindars etc led to indebtedness of tribals
- Commercialisation of agriculture
- British interference in tribal practices.
  e.g: Mariah (Sacrifice) of Khond.

=) **Limitations**

- Geographically limited to a small area so no effect on nation.
- Parochial attitude of its Leadership who were mystics (e.g: Sido & Kanho)
- Not easily satisfied with small favours
- lack of technology

Despite limitations, they showed courage and conviction to fight British

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7. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement was led by western educated, liberal minds like Gandhiji, Nehru, Patel etc with major focus on civil liberties.

⇒ Major legacy of civil liberties

- Since the formation of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885, the leaders through their newspapers asked for freedom of expression etc for India

  e.g: Tilak courted arrest against Sedition law.

- In Nehru Report (1928), Congress put

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forward a detailed report on civil liberties

e.g: Right to protest, Freedom of Religion etc.

- Secularism as a civil liberty was part of national movement as can be seen from Non-Cooperation - Khilafat movement.
- The leaders in councils (swarajists) fought and defeated many bills that wanted to curb dissent

  e.g: Public Safety Bill, 1928 was defeated.

This legacy was evident in the constitution in the form of fundamental rights (Part III) which is the soul of Constitution

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8. Discuss the factors responsible for fanning communal consciousness during the Indian freedom struggle and state its consequences. (150 words) 10
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान सांप्रदायिक चेतना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इसके परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Communalism in India is said to be a 'child of many parents', some of them being British amorality, Congress' failures and Communal organisations.

⇒ Factors responsible for Communalism

⇒ Congress' failures

- Failed to bring muslims into freedom struggle over a long period.
- Failure of 'Muslim Mass Contact Programme' of Nehru.
- Accepted Seperate electorate for Muslims in Lucknow Pact (1916)
- Accepted Seperate provinces in Cripps proposal (1942), Cabinet Missim (1946).

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⇒ **British amorality**

- Communal electorate in 1909 Act and enlarged in Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
- Gave support to communal organisations like Muslim League (1906)
- Divide and Rule Policy

⇒ **Communal organisations**

- Muslim League (1906), Punjab Hindu Sabha (1909), Hindu Mahasabha (1915)

⇒ **Consequences of Communalism**

- Partition was the worst consequence
  - 10 mn. migrated
  - 1-2 mn. dead
- Communal Rioting & Xenophobia
- Identity politics which is still prevalent
- Ghettoisation.
- Lack of inclusive policy

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9. Describing the Congress attitude towards the Second World War, discuss the failure of the Cripps Mission and its consequences. (150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रति कांग्रेस के रवैये का वर्णन करते हुए, क्रिप्स मिशन की विफलता और उसके परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In 1939, as the World War II started, British in India pushed India into a war which led to huge protest from Congress

=> Congress attitude to WWII

- Congress believed that India which was an enslaved nation cannot fight a war for freedom that is denied to it.
- Gandhiji believed that it was a just war against fascism and hence British shouldn't be hurt by Indians here.
- Congress wanted British to define war aims and guarantee Swaraj after war. The demands were not met.

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⇒ Failure of Cripps Mission

In 1942, Cripps gave recommendations for a dominion status for India after war, a Constituent Assembly by Indians and ~~those~~ no imposition for provinces that don't want to join.

↳ Reasons for failure
- Congress
  - Didn't want dominion status but independence
  - why provinces given freedom to leave
- League — wanted partition

⇒ Consequences

- Quit India Movement was launched by Congress (1942) which became the biggest mass movement.
- More polarisation → Muslim League won 90% seats in 1946.
- Lead to INA crisis etc.

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10. In the context of Indian freedom struggle, a discernible trend was seen where large national level movements were usually succeeded with period of revolutionary activities. Comment. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के संदर्भ में, एक स्पष्ट प्रवृत्ति देखी गई जहाँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर के बड़े आंदोलन सामान्यतः क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों के चरण के साथ समाप्त हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National level movements in India were followed by revolutionary activities since early 20th century.

=> This can be seen from following

- After the repression of Swadeshi movement by 1908 and lull, it led to revolutionary activities.

  e.g: Rash Behari Bose & Sachin Sanyal tried to kill lord Hardinge (1912)

  ↳ Formation of Hindustan Republican Army, Ghadr Party, India Home Rule Society in London etc

- After the Non-Cooperation movement (1922)

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stopped after Chauri-Chaura incident, following happened:

↳ Hindustan Socialist Republican Association under Bhagat Singh

- Chittagong group in 1930s after CDM

⇒ Factors

- Many people were not satisfied with the results of these national movements
  e.g: Bhagat Singh with NCM.
- It provided an avenue for youth to keep the movement alive
- It created a national fervour and nationalism
- Lead to repression from British and later movements.

Thus revolutionary activities were a safety valve for the young energy

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11. The Gupta sculptures not only remained models of Indian art for all time to come but also served as ideals for sculptures in regions beyond the boundaries of present day India. Substantiate. **(250 words) 15**

गुप्तकालीन मूर्तियां न केवल आने वाले समय के लिए भारतीय कला की आदर्श बनी रहीं बल्कि इन्होंने वर्तमान भारत की सीमाओं से परे अन्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित मूर्तियों के लिए भी आदर्श के रूप में कार्य किया। पुष्टि कीजिए।

Gupta age was regarded as the 'Golden age of India' not only for art but architecture like sculptures.

⇒ Gupta sculptures

The form of sculptures that Guptas patronised was called as 'Sarnath Sculpture'.

↳ Features

- It is a combination of Amravati and Mathura style.

  e.g: Panel sculptures (like Amaravati) with one dominant theme.

- Intricate carving with 3D touch shows the

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technical specialisation.

- Many stories like Ramayana etc depicted
- Halo on the sculptures like Buddha is carved properly and beautifully.

⇒ Model of Indian art for all times

- It represents the best sculptural specialisation till date
- Even the manuscripts for sculpture called 'Vastushastra' was written during this period
- Patronised all religious forms
  e.g: Buddhist, Hindu etc
- Modern sculpture artists have taken inspiration from them in India and abroad.

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⇒ Ideals for sculptures in other regions

- Gupta art was even praised by rulers of other nations like Iran/Persia, Greeks etc
- It was taken as an inspiration to build later sculptures in places like China, etc

Thus Guptas acted as creators of beauty in sculptural form as well as other forms for all humanity to praise and get inspired from

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12. In the context of Indian subcontinent, Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended not only academic disciplines but also the barriers of regions and boundaries. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के संदर्भ में, संस्कृत संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसी भाषा है जिसने न केवल अकादमिक विषयों बल्कि क्षेत्रों और सीमाओं की बाधाओं को भी पार किया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Sanskrit as a language is one of the oldest with its earliest literature in the form of Rig veda (1500 years old). In India, it is one of the classical languages.

⇒ Transcended academic disciplines

It has been used since antiquity in all the academic disciplines in India as can be seen from following:

(i) **Mathematics**:

Books like Aryabhattiya, Sridhanth Shiromani etc were written in Sanskrit.

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- **Medicine**

Charaka wrote Charaka Samhita & Sushruta Samhita by Sushruta were in Sanskrit

- **Astronomy**

Varahmihir wrote Siddanta Shiromani which dealt with planets, clouds etc

- **Plays**

Kalidas: ~~poems~~ plays like Abhijnanashakuntalam, Raghuvamsam, etc

- **Poems**

like Ritu Samhara, Kumarsambhava etc were by Kalidasa in sanskrit

⇒ Transcended barrier of Regions and boundaries

- In India, Sanskrit was used even in

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South India for religious rituals

- It formed the basis of new Malayalam after Namboodiri Brahmins travelled to South India
- It travelled even outside India.
  - ↳ South Korea in 10th century started using Sanskrit in even official works.
  - ↳ Sanskrit works were translated by Alberuni into Persian.
- It acted as the bridge language for other languages
  - e.g: Marathi from Dravidian and Sanskrit.

Sanskrit thus acts as the golden thread that binds the different parts of India & world — Unity in diversity

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13. While most of the early literary traditions were religious writings in some form or the other, Sangam Literature did not follow the same trend. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ अधिकांश प्रारंभिक साहित्यिक परंपराएँ किसी न किसी रूप में धार्मिक लेखन थीं, वहीं संगम साहित्य ने इस प्रवृत्ति का अनुपालन नहीं किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Early times of humanity had most of its literature in the form of religious literature due to huge influence of religion on humans.

⇒ Early literature as religions

- Vedas as the earliest literature of India form of the basis of Hinduism in the form of Rigveda, Samveda, ~~Atha~~ Atharaveda etc
- In other regions, Bible and Quran acted as earliest literature for Muslims & Christians
- Even epics like Mahabharata and

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Ramayana follow the same trend.

⇒ Sangam literature as a deviation

Sangam literature was literature created from 3 Sangam assemblies that happend under Pandya rules around 1st-3rd centuries AD

- They were mostly secular in nature as follows:

- In the 2nd Sangam Assembly, Tolkapiyam was written by Tolkappiyar which dealt with Tamil grammar etc.

- In the 3rd Sangam Assembly, two epics were written:

  ↳ Silappadhikaram by Ilango Adigal deals with Konalan and his marriage

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to Madhavi & love for Kovalan

↳ Manimekalai by Chattanar deals with the sequel of Silappadikaram.

- Books were written that dealt with human emotions, morality, ethics, universal values

  e.g: Tirukural by Thiruvalluvar.

- Both narrative and didactic art dealt with human reality and less with religion

  e.g: Malkanmaku & Kilkanakku deal with human emotions, love etc.

Sangam literature moved beyond what that time considered 'normal' and led the foundation of modern forms of literature like plays & poetry.

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14. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects. **(250 words) 15**

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the post-vedic period in India, Shramana tradition emerged as an alternative to Brahmanic tradition. It stood for 'Self-enlightement' and less ritualistic forms of religion.

⇒ Impact on vedic religion

- Vedic tradition incorporated parts of the Shramana tradition by reforming itself of some ritualistic parts.

  e.g: Emergence of Nath Panthis within Hinduism.

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- New forms of worship developed.
  e.g: Bhaktism developed around 3rd-7th century based on less ritualism & devotion to god.
- Gave rise to new schools of philosophy
  e.g: Samkhya, Nyaya, Yoga etc which accepted authorities of veda.

⇒ Relation with emergence of :

1. Buddhism

- Buddha initially found a 'yellow robbed monk' from Shramana tradition and was impressed.
- Left his house — Mahavinishkram and became Shramana

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- Became a disciple of Alara Kalam, a Shramana philosopher.
- Believed in self-enlightenment — Ati Devo Bhavo

2. Jainism

- Mahavira followed Shramana tradition by leaving home.
- Believed in Kaivalya through individual renunciation.

3. Ajivika sects

- Makhali Putra Gosla was a follower of Shrama tradition and
- Believed in Niyatvada — No free will as by Shramana tradition.

Shramana tradition provided an avenue of rationality, social mobility & hence was popular.

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15. The evolution of various styles of pottery in India from the Indus Valley Civilisation to the later Vedic period was intricately linked with the socio-cultural life of the people. Discuss. (250 words) 15

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता से लेकर उत्तर वैदिक काल तक भारत में मृदभांडों की विभिन्न शैलियों का विकास लोगों के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन से अनन्य रूप से जुड़ा हुआ था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pottery in India evolved as the society evolved since ancient times.

⇒ Evolution of pottery & its linkage with the socio-cultural life

⊙ Indus Valley Civilisation

↳ Most of the pottery was handmade but some was wheelmade → lack of higher technology

↳ Different forms of pottery like miniature (for decoration), perforated (for straining alcohol), etc

↳ Mostly it was Black on Red ware (BRW).

Miniature pottery

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Early Vedic Period

- Pottery was mostly Grey ware pottery.
- Most of it was rough-made due to lack of technical skills
- Lack of decorations or impressions → Mostly for storage → As people lived in villages.
- Some cord-ware pottery was found → By impression of cords on pottery.

Later Vedic period

- Pottery evolved into North Black Polished ware & continuation of Greyware.
- This required sieving of soil and polishing of the pottery which shows technical skill development.

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↳ Most is wheel made due to increased proficiency in wheel use by Aryans.

⇒ Linkage with Socio-cultural life

- Earlier, pottery was mostly used for storage purposes only but later it became used for decoration, alcohol brewing etc
- As the population increased, pottery use increased.

Example: Chalcolithic period (1500-1000) in some parts was based on pottery → Ochre-colored pottery in North, Buff colored in Ahar Banas culture etc.

Thus pottery becomes an important source of study of socio-cultural change of ancient India.

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16. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

Carnatic was a province within the Hyderabad state but virtually independent of it. It was the major seat of three wars between English & French

⇒ Overview of Carnatic wars

1. First carnatic war (1942-48):

With the start of succession war of Austria - Hungary war in Europe, English and French were at each others-throats. In this war, English were defeated.

↳ Treaty of Aix la chappele restored the areas lost by each back to each other.

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2. Second Carnatic war (1948-56)

This war was important as in the Siege of Arcot by Robert Clive, English defeated French for the first time.

↳ Treaty of Treaty of Pondicherry restored the territories back to them from each other.

3. Third Carnatic war (1956-63):

This started with the Seven years war in Europe which spilled into India.

As the war progressed, English took more territories from French (e.g. Northern Circars). In Battle of Wandiwash (1960), French got defeated.

This led to French winding their business from India.

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⇒ Factors that led to British success

- East India Company was a private company so had lesser governmental control but French company was a government company.
- British had taken the Bengal which led to easy access to finance.
- Good military leaders like Robert Clive etc with British emboldened them.
- Arrogance of Count de Lally led to soldiers of French losing any will to fight.
- French were more interested in South-east Asia.

This led to ultimate domination of India by British which only ended in 1947.

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17. It can be argued that the peasant movements of the 20th century, when compared to those in the 19th century, were more organised and nationalistic in nature. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि 20वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलन की प्रकृति, 19वीं सदी के किसान आंदोलनों की तुलना में अधिक संगठित और राष्ट्रवादी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Peasant movements in India have evolved as the nation evolved from 19th to 20th century — from disparate states to a unified India.

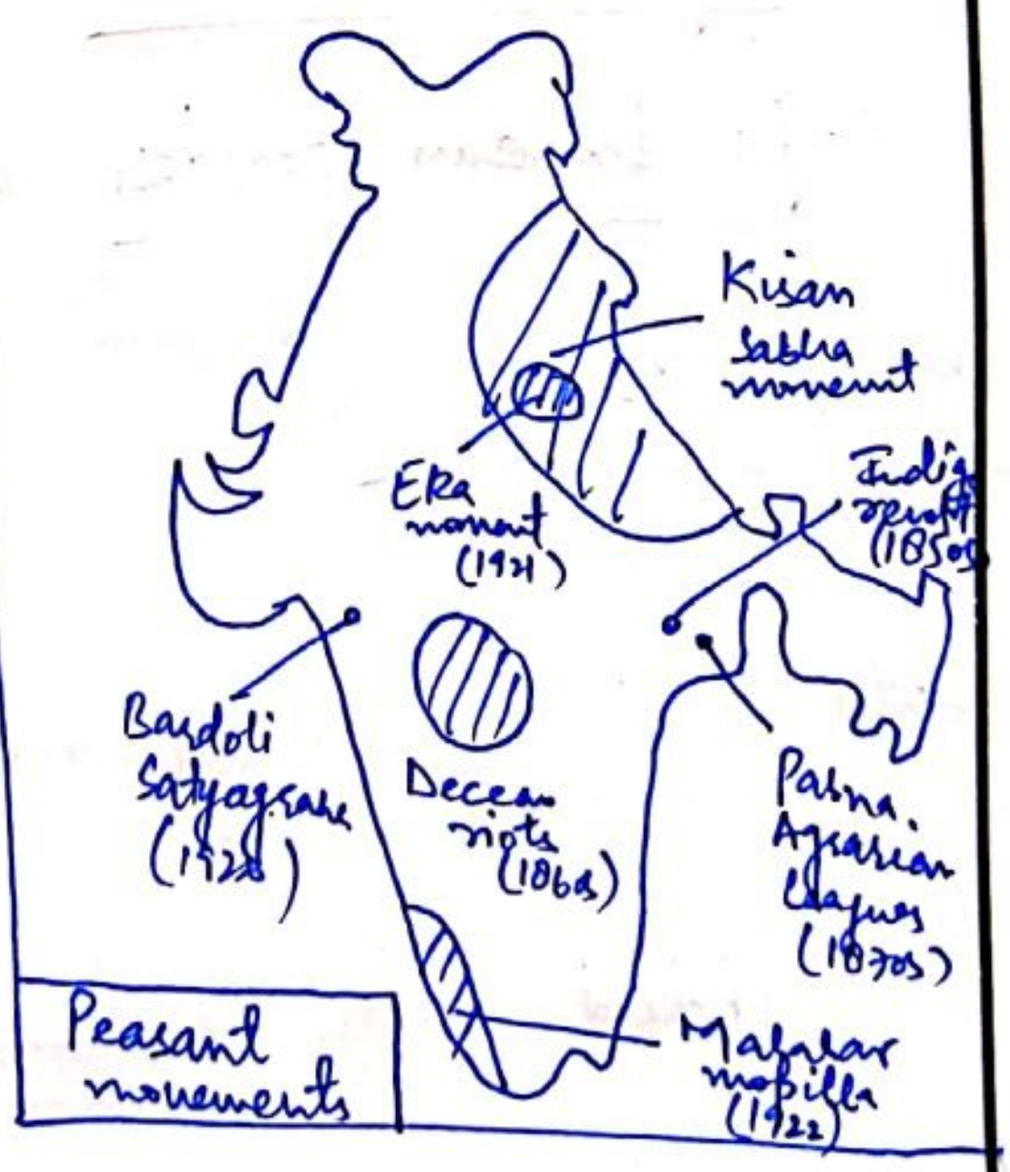
⇒ 19th century movements' character

- Localised in nature

  e.g: Indigo revolt in Bengal didn't spread to other areas.

- Didn't leave any successors

  e.g: Deccan riots died down once demands fulfilled.



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- Parochial in nature and concerned about sub-national problems.
- leaders were less educated and more conservative in outlook
  - e.g: Deccan riots by local leaders.
- Didnot focus on colonial struggle but were only against Zamindars
  - e.g: Deccan peasants said 'want to be peasants of queen'

⇒ 20th century peasant movements

- coincided with national struggle against colonialism
  - e.g: Moppila revolt (1920s) against

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landlords during Non-cooperation.

- Peasants understood — Ultimate problem is colonialism → So fought against that
  e.g.: All India Kisan Sabha (1920) formed by Sahajanand Saraswati fought against British with congress.

- Tried to influence national movement
  e.g.: All India Kisan Manifesto (1936) → Faizpur Resolution (1936) of INC.

- Moved from local demands to no-rent and no-revenue campaigns
  e.g.: Bardoli satyagraha (1928)

Peasant movements of 20th century and integration with Congress led to later land reforms & socialistic pattern of India.

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18. In the context of socio-cultural milieu of 19th century, the contribution made by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar in the field of education and women's rights is immeasurable. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

19वीं सदी के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश के संदर्भ में, शिक्षा और महिला अधिकारों के क्षेत्र में ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर का योगदान अतुलनीय है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a giant of a social reformer of 19th who fought against the grain of the social milieu of the times.

⇒ Socio-cultural milieu of 19th century

- Lack of women's rights:
  - ↳ Infanticide was common
  - ↳ Widow remarriage was prohibited
  - ↳ Sati was practised
  - ↳ lack of women education
  - ↳ Women considered as inferior to men
- Education:
  - ↳ Most was religions in form and

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Content through mutts, etc

↳ lack of liberal ideas and values of liberty equality, fraternity etc

⊙ Religion :

↳ Orthodoxy was rampant.

↳ Ritualism was common in the form of idol worship, elaborate rituals, superstitions etc

e.g: crossing the sea → caste loss etc.

⇒ Contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

⇒ Education

⊙ He wanted to make the whole society especially women and people from lower strata to be educated.

⊙ Let women enter Sanskrit college and

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learn Sanskrit → Revolution in women's role.

- worked towards girls education by opening girls schools

⇒ **Women's Rights**

- He started a campaign for allowing women to remarry after husband's death
- led to passing of Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 which allowed widow remarriage.
- Started Widow Remarriage Association to help widows to gain education, skills etc
- Fought against female infanticide

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was known as 'Ocean of Knowledge' as he combined the best of east with west.

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19. Explain the meaning of the terms Swaraj and Purna Swaraj during the anti-colonial national movement in India. Also, trace the progression of the Indian National Congress in this context. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में उपनिवेश विरोधी राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान स्वराज और पूर्ण स्वराज पदों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संदर्भ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा की गई प्रगति को वर्णित कीजिए।

During the anti-colonial movement, Swaraj and Purna-Swaraj were the goals of Indian National Congress (INC) from time to time.

⇒ Swaraj meant the existence of self-government in India on the lines of colonies in Australia and Canada.

This essentially meant a form of 'Dominion Status' i.e., the form of representative government under British crown.

⇒ Purna Swaraj, on the other hand, meant complete independence i.e., India being a

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Sovereign nation with no links to British under the conditions that it doesn't agree to.

⇒ Progression of Indian National Congress : From Swaraj to Purna Swaraj

- In the first 20 years of its existence from 1885-1905, Congress believed in a 'Providential theory' of British — British rule was for the good of Indians
- In 1906, after swadeshi movement, INC in Calcutta session put Swaraj as one of its goals which later lead to a split in Surat (1907)
- Extremists wanted the goal to continue while moderates wanted to take it back.

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- Home Rule Movement (1916) also had Swaraj as a goal on the lines of Canada and Australia
- In 1920 Nagpur Session, Congress changed its aim to 'Swaraj through peaceful means' from 'Constitutional & legal means'
- In 1929 Lahore Session, Purna Swaraj was declared as the aim of INC i.e., Complete independence.
- This could be seen in Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and later.
- In Quit India Movement (1942), INC declared the goal as 'Do or Die' and 'Fight to the finish'

This evolution made it clear to British that it was no longer possible to rule India as earlier & led to independence in 1947.

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20. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhi was not just a political leader but an astute user of symbolic language for political purposes which helped in mass movement.

⇒ Use of symbols & language in integrating masses in National movement

- Since he returned to India, Gandhiji used symbols to integrate masses.
- In the earlier years, he used his symbolic means of protest i.e., Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience etc

e.g: Champaran — Civil-Disobedience.

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↳ Kheda Satyagraha — Non-Cooperation

↳ Ahmedabad mill strike — 'Hunger' as a Symbol that led everyone to feel the pain.

⊙ In 1920s, during Non-cooperation, he used the symbol of 'Khalifa' or 'Sultan' to get Muslims into the national movement

⊙ After 1920 NCM was taken back, he asked people to use –

↳ Khadi as a personal cloth — Self reliance

↳ Charkha — No difference between manual and intellectual labour

⊙ In 1930 Civil Disobedience, he used 'Salt' as a Symbol and led 'Dandi March' → Integrated everyone as all need salt.

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- In the Quit India Movement (1942), he used phrases like 'Do or Die' which aroused national spirit among all

⇒ Against Social evils

- After the lull of Civil Disobedience, he started the 'Harijan Sevak Sangh' and came up with word 'Harijan' — children of God to arouse upper castes to give up untouchability
- In his Sabarmati Ashram, he said 'Rights are based on duties' → So everybody had to do all the jobs e.g: cleaning, etc to fight against untouchability
- He said 'Women are not weaker' & enhorted them to fight during Civil Disobedience

Gandhiji's symbolic language still inspire people from around the world like Martin Luther Jr., Nelson Mandela etc.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1826)

Name of Candidate	WASEEM AHMAD BHAT		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	664505
Center	ONLINE	Date	16-02-2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

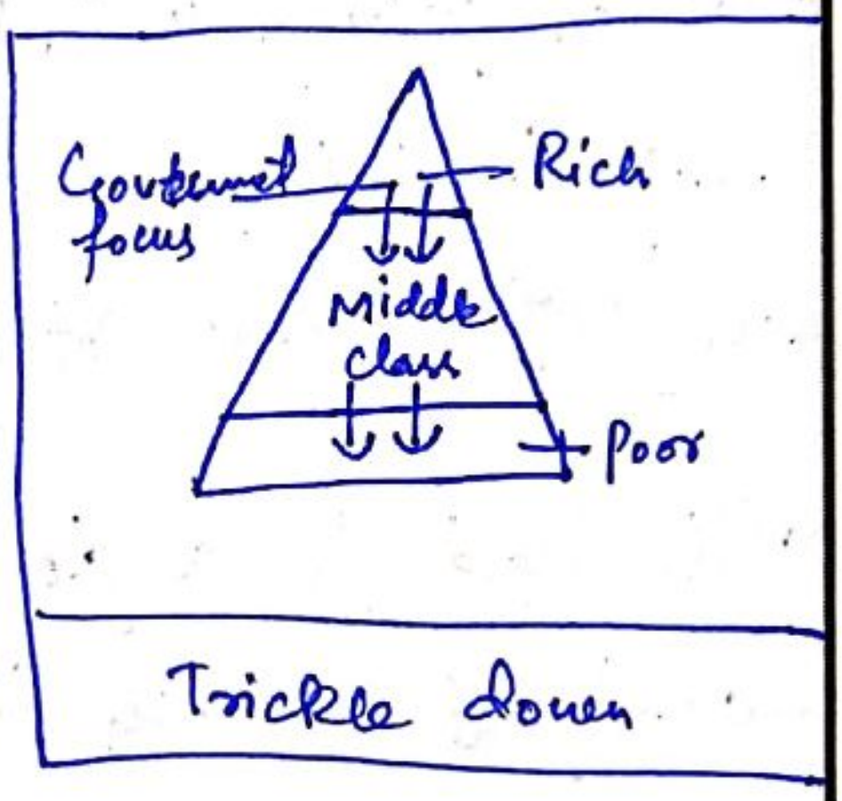
6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the limitations of trickle-down economics, discuss the relevance of capability approach to development for a country like India. **(150 words) 10**
ट्रिकल-डाउन इकोनॉमिक्स की सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत जैसे एक देश के विकास के लिए क्षमता उपागम की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional economics has focussed on trickle down from rich to the poor sections based on free market economics.



⇒ Limitations

- Mixed experience from developed as well as developing countries where it was adopted.
  e.g: USA under Ronald Raegan adopted but led to 'pauperisation of poor'.
- Doesnot lead to human capital formation as no focus on education, skills, etc
- Leads to inequality in wealth
  e.g: The Great Divergence in USA.

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⇒ Importance of capability approach to India

Given by Amartya Sen, it has the following significance:

- will lead to increase in human capital formation which is lacking in India.
  e.g: A child born in India can only reach 44% of her potential in India (UNDP)
- will lead to a down-top economic development which is long lasting.
- will help in reaping the demographic dividend (59% by 2041)
- will lead to inclusive growth.

As Prof. Amartya Sen says capability approach will lead to development and development to freedom.

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2. Recently, India marked the fourth anniversary of introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Given its envisaged objectives, evaluate whether it has been a successful reform. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत ने वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) के शुरूआत की चौथी वर्षगांठ मनाई। इसके परिकल्पित उद्देश्यों के आलोक में, मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या यह एक सफल सुधार रहा है।

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was launched in 2017 as a reform in the indirect tax regime.

⇒ Objectives

- Remove cascading effect of taxes
- Reduce compliance cost
- Create 'one nation one market'
- Cooperative fiscal federalism

⇒ Achievements

- Led to creation of a national market
  e.g: E-way bills are needed to cross states → More productivity
- Led to one tax ⇒ lesser understanding issue now
- Increase in tax buoyancy

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e.g: In most of the months, tax collections have been above ₹ 1 lakh crore

- GST Council created under Article 279A has led to cooperative fiscal federalism

⇒ Challenges

- Multiple tax slabs have led to proliferation of guidelines and no single tax
- GST compensation issue has created dissension between centre and states.
- Many articles still outside GST.
  e.g: Petroleum products, electricity, etc
- High compliance cost due to quarterly returns, etc.

The issues need to be solved based on cooperative federalism. A single slab can be formed to reduce compliance cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Investment in infrastructure is pivotal for accelerated and inclusive socio-economic development of a country. In this context, discuss the significance of the National Monetisation Pipeline. (150 words) 10
किसी देश के त्वरित और समावेशी सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Infrastructure is the structure on which the modern industrial nations form their economy. Its is necessary for socio-economic development.

⇒ Pivotal for socio-economic development

- Creates huge employment due to multiplier effect.
  ↳ 2-3 jobs upstream and downstream.
- Huge effect on economic growth by increasing productivity (currently only 1/3rd of china)
- Reduction in logistics cost (currently 14% of GDP)
- Increased mobility of factors of production like labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒ Significance of National Monetisation Pipeline

It was recently brought by government to tap into unutilised & underutilised assets by leasing to ~~government~~ private sector.

- Will create a revenue system/stream for government ⇒ use in welfare activities.
- will bring efficiency & technology of private sector.
- will reduce burden on public exchequer.
- will lead to better PPP structures.
- will help in attracting private sector as brownfield investments.

The National Monetisation pipeline is to be integrated to National Infrastructure Pipeline to develop a $5 trillion economy by 2024.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Skill development through e-learning has gained increased importance and acceptance in view of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 महामारी से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर ई-लर्निंग के माध्यम से कौशल विकास को अधिक महत्व और स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Covid-19 pandemic has not only created health issues but also for skill development due to distancing, fear, etc

⇒ Issues in Skilling : Challenges of Covid-19

- Covid-19 has increased the fear of spread and hence lesser number attend skill development institutes.
- Due to lockdowns, etc, skill institutes were closed down in some circumstances also.
- Opportunity cost for many who have to work to feed their family & cannot attend skill courses.
- lack of latest skills → obsolete technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒ e-learning has increased in importance and acceptance in such times.

⇒ Potential & importance of e-learning

- can lead to 3AQ — Accessibility, affordability & Quality of skill development initiatives
- can link industry & skill institutes to grant new skills.
- e-learning reduces the opportunity cost hence leading to 'Earn while you learn'
- can also be used to provide awareness about employment opportunities.
- can gather data about employability, prior learning, etc

e-learning is important as only 4% of workforce in India is skilled (PLFS) & to reap demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. It has been argued that the Industrial Policy of 1991 did not achieve the desired results due to multiple reasons. Discuss in context of India's manufacturing sector. Also, highlight the need for a new industrial policy in this regard. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1991 की औद्योगिक नीति कई कारणों से वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं कर पाई। भारत के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Industrial Policy, 1991 was brought in the background of Liberalisation reforms to provide more avenues to private sector.

⇒ What it entailed?

- Dereservation of products for MSMEs
- Only few sectors were reserved for public sector which is now only 2 (Atomic energy, railways)
- License-Quota-raj was dismantled.
- More FDI allowed on automatic route.

⇒ Didnot achieve desired results

- MSMEs are still extremely small & only employ 2 people on average

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This has led to dwarfism.

- India share in merchandise exports is only 1.67%.
- Private investment has been sluggish (only around 50% in infrastructure)

⇒ Reasons & need for new industrial policy

- Regulatory hurdles to ease of doing business like construction permits, environmental clearances, etc
- No focus on increasing size of MSMEs
- Focus in exports should be on comparative advantage & champion sectors
- Need of focus on 'Fourth Industrial Revolution'

India thus needs a holistic industrial policy to fulfill its aim of $ 5 trillion economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

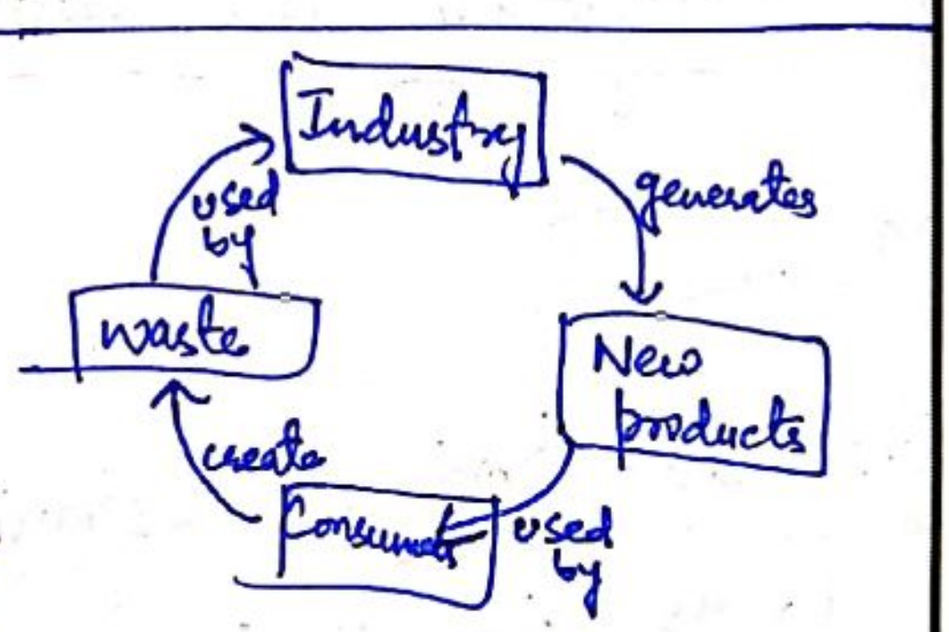
6. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Circular economy is a type of economy that utilises the maximum number of wastes that it generates in different sectors.

Example : Steel mills use scrap metal to develop new products.

⇒ Need of circular economy in India



Circular economy

- Huge pressure on natural resources

  e.g: Coal, Iron ore, etc

- Lack of some natural resources ⇒ Huge imports

  e.g: Coking coal imports from outside and oil (80%) creates huge import bill

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Huge waste generation
  - Plastic waste
  - Solid waste
  - E-waste
  - Biomedical waste (0.7 mn. tonnes)

- Huge population and rising aspirations can be met.

- circular economy will lead to regeneration of ecosystems like wetlands, etc

⇒ **Measures**

- Extended producer responsibility
  ↳ as given under e-waste rules.
- Responsible waste generation
  - Segregation
  - Proper disposal
- Integrate formal & informal waste collection

Circular economy will fulfil SDG 13, SDG 14 & 15.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss the need for a National Employment Policy in India. What should be taken into account while formulating such a policy? (150 words) 10
भारत में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार नीति की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। ऐसी नीति के निर्माण में किन विषयों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए?

India has a huge 'employment problem' that has bourgeoned in the recent years due to multiple factors.

⇒ Need of a National employment policy

⊙ Huge demographic dividend :
↳ Working age population will reach its peak (59%) around 2041.

⊙ Jobless growth problem :
↳ While GDP has grown at >5% rate in the last decade, employment growth was < 2% per year.

⊙ Structural unemployment issue :
↳ only around 4% of workforce is skilled (PLFS) ⟹ 1/3rd of productivity of China

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- National Employment policy will provide a holistic outlook with convergence of different skilling schemes, industry-academia linkage, vocational training, etc
- Structure of employment in agriculture creates disguised & seasonal unemployment.

⇒ Things to keep in mind while formulating it

- Convergent approach regarding multiple reasons of unemployment
  - Social
    - Caste
    - Gender
  - Economic
    - Seasonal
  - Individual
    - lack of skills
- Focus on aspirational districts and BIMARU states where employment is highest
- Gender perspective in employment using Gender budgeting, etc.
  - This will fulfill Article 38, 39

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green budgeting is a form of budget formulation that takes into consideration the externalities of the fiscal policy with regarding to environment & tries to mitigate the same.

⇒ Underpinnings of green budgeting

1. Strong strategic framework

- Need of effective legal backing to the concept.

  e.g: In Bhutan, Green GDP has a legal backing.

- Institutional mechanisms to implement are needed.

  e.g: Cross Environment Product in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Uttarakhand

2. Tools for evidence generation

- Data collection is important to understand effects on environment.
  e.g: National Air Quality Framework.
- Local level data needed.

3. Enabling budgetary governance framework

- Parliamentary scrutiny of budget.
- Audits by CAG → Taking green growth into consideration.

Green Budgeting has been incorporated in Gross Environment Product and Green GDP concept and will help in fulfilling SDG 13, 14 & 15.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The key to sustaining private investments in infrastructure requires a concerted effort to resolve long-standing issues. Discuss in context of India's PPP framework. (150 words) 10

बुनियादी ढांचे में निजी निवेश को बनाए रखने के लिए लंबे समय से चले आ रहे मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु एक ठोस प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। भारत के पी.पी.पी. ढांचे के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

In the last few years, private investment in India has remained sluggish at around 29% of GDP especially in infrastructure (50% of investment by government)

⇒ Long standing issues ~~resolution~~ in PPP

- Problematic risk allocation in the PPPs leads to problems like stalling of projects in the midway.
- Lack of sufficient tariff hikes in the projects leads to uneven revenue generation.
- Lack of a strong corporate bond market
  ↳ only 16% of GDP (73% in South Korea).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Long time for clearances in environmental and land acquisition issues.
- Time and cost overruns due to over-estimating of capabilities of the private sector.

⇒ **Measures needed**

Vijay Kelkar committee has suggested:

- Proper risk allocation between public & private spheres
- Development of a deep bond market
- Use of new investment models like HAM, PFI, BOT, etc
- Clear pathways for legal dispute resolution.

In this context, government's National Infrastructure Pipeline is a step in the right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. There is a need for revisiting India's approach to gender responsive budgeting. Discuss in the context of limitations faced in implementing gender budgeting in India. **(150 words) 10**

जेंडर रिस्पॉन्सिव बजटिंग के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है। भारत में जेंडर बजटिंग के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली रुकावटों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Gender budgeting is the proactive adoption of gender sensitiveness & perspective in the budgetary process. It was adopted since 2004-05 with gender budget statement, gender budget cells, etc

⇒ Issues

- Insufficient budgetary allocation:
  - ↳ only < 1% of GDP.
- Underutilisation of funds:
  - ↳ Around 90% of Nirbhaya fund is still unused.
- Concentration of funds:
  - ↳ 90% or more funds to only four

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ministries — Family welfare, Rural, Health & Education.

⊙ Problems at state level:

↳ Only 16 States have adopted gender budgeting (They are responsible for 60% of total expenditure)

⇒ Measures needed

⊙ Clear delineation of budgetary amount in the budget.

⊙ Follow the models of successful states at centre e.g: Kerala, Rajasthan, etc

⊙ Focus on pro-women development schemes e.g: Womenomics plan of Japan is a good case.

Gender budgeting is needed to fulfill the gender egalitarian outcome budgeting (SDG 5)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The Indian Budget 2021-22 has identified the development of physical & financial capital and infrastructure as one of its key pillars for sustained growth. Highlight the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

2021-22 के भारतीय बजट में स्थिर वृद्धि के लिए भौतिक एवं वित्तीय पूंजी और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को इसके प्रमुख स्तंभों में से एक के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The development of physical and financial capital and infrastructure is the backbone of economy of modern industrial nations like India. The Budget 2021-22 has identified the same.

⇒ Physical and financial capital & infrastructure as key for sustained growth

⊙ Multiplier effect :

They create 2-3 jobs in the upstream and downstream and lead to employment generation

⊙ Economic productivity

Currently Indian workers are just

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1/3rd ~~of~~ as productive as Chinese workers.
Good infrastructure and capital will remedy that.

- Reduction in mobility cost of factors of production:
  - ↳ Currently logistics cost is at 14% of GDP (To be reduced to 10%)
- Will reduce wastage in agricultural sector:
  - ↳ Currently at 40% in post-harvest
- Will attract investment (Both domestic and foreign) and technology.

⇒ **Government steps**

- National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP): ₹ 102 trillion investment plan in both physical & social infrastructure.

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- Gati Shakti : Platform for the integration of components of NIP
- National Bank for financial development to finance the long term investment plans.
- National Monetisation pipeline (NMP) : To lease out the unutilised and underutilised assets to the private sector to generate a revenue stream.
- PPP models like BOT, BOO, etc.

⇒ **Other steps needed**

- Reinvigoration of new PPP models like PFI (used in UK for social sector)
- Implement recommendations of Vijay Kelkar regarding PPPs, Baba Kalyani committee regarding SEZs, etc.

This will fulfill $.10 trillion economy by 2032.

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12. To capitalize on its demographic dividend, India must create well-paying, high productivity jobs. In view of this, discuss the challenges in creation of such jobs in India. What policy measures can help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का दोहन करने के लिए, भारत को अनिवार्यतः बेहतर भुगतान करने वाली व उच्च उत्पादकता वाली नौकरियों का सृजन करना चाहिए। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में ऐसी नौकरियों के सृजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में कौन-से नीतिगत उपाय सहायक हो सकते हैं?

India has a huge demographic dividend with its working age population (20-59 years) going to peak at 59% of the total population in 2041.

⇒ Capitalisation of demographic dividend : well paying & productive jobs

- Will ensure the productivity of the workers increases.
  - ↳ Currently only 1/3rd of china.
- Will reduce poverty from current 22% to below 5% (fulfill SDG 1 – No extreme poverty)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Will reduce regional inequality between North-South and Rural-Urban
  - ↳ low skilled migrant workers in UP, Bihar, etc vs. High skilled tech workers in South India.
- Will reduce economic inequality
  - ↳ currently 1% own 33% of national wealth (World Inequality Report 2022)
- Will ensure that demographic dividend doesn't turn into a demographic burden or disaster.

⇒ **Challenges in creation of such jobs**

- Structure of economy:
  - ↳ Most of employment in agriculture (around 40%) while it only contributes around 18% to GDP.
  - ↳ Most of economic growth by Service Sector but only employs around 30%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of labour intensive manufacturing
  - Mostly MSMEs
  - Due to technology
  - Strict Labour laws → Replacement
  - More productive is capital
- Lack of Skilled workforce ⇒ Informal economy
  - ↳ Only around 4% are skilled (PLFS) & 90% in informal economy.

⇒ **Measures needed**

- Integrate into global value chains (GVCs)
- Skill the workers
  - Skill India
  - Earn while learn.
- Create non-farm jobs — labour intensive sectors e.g: leather
- Focus on networked products — Integrate Assemble in India & Make in India

Employment generation will lead to a productive nation → $ 60-billion by 2032.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India in the recent past has successfully experimented with a low cost digital financial governance structure which has led to digital financial inclusion.

⇒ Indian experience : Positive lessons

As government came up with schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar, etc, the same were integrated under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan - Aadhaar - Mobile trinity (JAM trinity).

It has led to following benefits:

- 80% of the Indians have a bank account (world Bank).

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Operativeness : 86% of these accounts are operative i.e., were used in the last year.
- Inclusion : of different sections of society.
  - ↳ 58% of accounts are women.
  - ↳ 60% accounts are of rural people.
- New technologies : led to integration of financial systems e.g : UPI created by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI)
  - ↳ Today India has 30 UPI providers.
  - ↳ 140 banks integrated to UPI.
- Governance → Good governance
  e.g : CPGRAMS, DBT for 433 schemes like MGNREGA

⇒ **Challenges and lessons**

- Digital divide has created accessibility problems for rural and women people
  - ↳ Only 17% rural people have access to internet.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Only 29% of internet users are women.

- Accounts are barely used by people as found by multiple surveys.
- Other problems with respect to access of disabled, minorities, etc.
- Security issues with the infrastructure.
  e.g: UPI provides are only few non-government companies e.g: PhonePe, G Pay, etc
- Privacy : Use of data for targeting, etc

⇒ **Way forward**

- Consultative frameworks for the digital financial inclusion.
  e.g: National Digital financial inclusion strategy (2019-24). by RBI.
- Provide more access to new technologies and raise awareness (e.g: Digi Shala)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What do you understand by crowdfunding? Discuss the benefits and risks associated with the crowdfunding model to raise capital. Also, highlight the current regulatory scenario related to it in India. **(250 words) 15**

क्राउडफंडिंग से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूंजी जुटाने के लिए क्राउडफंडिंग मॉडल से जुड़े लाभों और जोखिमों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में इससे संबंधित वर्तमान नियामकीय परिदृश्य पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Crowd-funding as is evident from the etymology is a method of capital raising through use of open public investment through direct transfers or indirect means.

Example: Recently education of many students was crowdfunded through Twitter for foreign universities.

⇒ Ways
- Direct — e.g: Bank to bank transfer, etc
- Intermediate — e.g: Using social media like twitter
- Indirect — e.g: Stock exchanges.

⇒ Benefits

⊙ Provides a wider source of public

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funding ⟹ More resources available.

- More impact investing by people who vet the people and organisation involved before funding.
- Access to investors and funders to a lot of different avenues.
  e.g: Health, education, etc.
- Decentralised and democratic funding pattern

⇒ Risks

- Financial irregularities from the organisation raising funds cannot be checked.
- lack of accountability from every side leads to problems for investors

- Frauds in recent times.

e.g: Recently many alleged that money raised for children was used in some rackets.

⇒ Regulatory scenario

currently legal space is not converging & there is division between different departments although normal laws of transfers and funding apply.

e.g: FEMA laws applies to foreign crowdfunding, etc.

There need to be initiatives like Social Stock Exchange (SSE) to raise investment for social causes along with regulatory framework to improve impact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. An urban employment guarantee programme will need to be tailored to the specific needs and problems of the urban labour market. Discuss while keeping in view the lessons learned from MGNREGA. (250 words) 15
एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम को शहरी श्रम बाजार की विशिष्ट ज़रूरतों और समस्याओं के अनुरूप तैयार करने की आवश्यकता होगी। मनरेगा से सीखे गए सबक को ध्यान में रखते हुए विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, it was seen that while MGNREGA received its highest ever devolution of ₹ > 1,00,000 crore, urban poor were the worst sufferers as they lack access to it.

⇒ Lessons of MGNREGA

Positive	Challenges
• Increased rural employment and reduced poverty	• Delay in payments e.g: 70% failed to come in 7 days.
• Increase in rural durable assets e.g: Canals, ponds, etc.	• No unemployment allowance (although mandated)
• Reduction in malnutrition, etc.	• Demand was not registered in MIS

⇒ Need of an urban employment guarantee programme

- Huge urban poverty :
  ↳ Around 20% of urban are poor

- Huge degree of slum development :
  ↳ Around 17% live in slums in urban areas.

- Lack of any urban employment guarantee scheme on the lines of NREGA has created huge problems
  e.g: Migration of rural migrants during Covid-19 but urban poor stayed in slums and had no jobs.

- Need of durable housing assets — can be built using this scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒ Tailoring to specific needs : Measures needed

- Number of days provided under MGNREGA (100 days) need to be increased to 200 days as urban poor lack even agricultural employment.
- Focus on social infrastructure like sanitation, access to drinking water rather than irrigation, etc assets.
- Focus on affordable housing units (PM Awaas Yojana) for poor.
- Unemployment allowance to be provided by using PFMS & DBT.

Urban poor are the worst sufferers of inequality & need to supported to improve their livelihoods.

16. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. (250 words) 15

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर.बी.आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently RBI published a report on State finances where it analysed the State budgets of 2020-21 and presented worrying finds.

⇒ Key trends

- Increase in fiscal deficit to around 4.1% now from around 3% earlier (FRBM limit = 3%)
- Debts have increased and crossed the FRBM Committee mark of 20% and reached 25% mark. ⇒ Debt unsustainability
- Market borrowings have increased

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and reached to 63% of all borrowings.

⇒ Issues & Concerns

- Whatever decrease in fiscal deficit has happened is because of reduction in development / capital expenditure & increase in revenue expenditure.
  - ↳ 9 out of 13 states have done less capital expenditure than provided in budgets.
- Increase in populist tendencies
  - e.g: loan waiver, Discom problems, etc.
- Less revenue receipts
  - ↳ Around 10% less revenue expenditure than budgeted.

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⇒ **Measures needed**

- Strict implementation of State FRBM Acts
- Build an independent fiscal council (N.K. Singh Committee) to keep them accountable.
- Provide more untied grants (currently only at ≃ 30% of Gross tax revenue) as given in 15th finance Commission from centre.
- Focus on debt sustainability.
- As Tarapore Committee has provided, focus on provision of Public Sector financial resources (PSFRs) rather than fiscal deficit

State finances are important as they do 60% of the expenditure & employ 5 times as many as centre. Hence, they need to be made sustainable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Do you agree with the view that the mixed results of economic reforms in the last three decades can be attributed to the reforms being half-baked and incomplete? Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि पिछले तीन दशकों में आर्थिक सुधारों के मिश्रित परिणामों का श्रेय अनियोजित और आधे-अधूरे सुधारों को दिया जा सकता है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Economic reforms as done in 1991 as Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation have been centre of economic debates as they have had both positive and negative consequences.

⇒ Mixed Results

1. Positive results

- Increase in economic growth from a sluggish 3% (Hindu rate of growth) to around 8% (among the highest in the world)
- Huge reduction in poverty
  - ↳ e.g: Recent Multidimensional Poverty

Index Report 2021 reports that India reduced its poverty from 55% to 28% between 2000 - 2015.

- Increase in trade volume from a minisicule amount to 3.5% of globe in services & 1.67% in Merchandise.

- Increase in number of Software and Hitech companies e.g: Infosys, etc

2. Negatives / challenges

- Huge inequality :
  ↳ Top 1% own 33% of national wealth now (World Inequality Report 2022)

- Low reduction of poverty :
  ↳ Currently still at 22% (According to Tendulkar Committee)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Trade percentage only at around 2% in Merchandise.

⇒ Half baked nature & Need for further reforms

- Land acquisition issues under LARR, 2013 where companies still face a lot of clearance issues.
- Clearances like construction permits, environmental etc take a lot of time.
- Rigid labour laws ⟹ lead to loss of jobs and capital intensive manufacturing
- Taxation has been very rigid.
  ↳ only recently government has brought faceless assessment, etc

Recent government steps like labour codes, tax reforms, etc are the 2nd generation reforms are steps in right direction

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. It is argued that Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has produced both transformational and directional change in financial inclusion in India. Do you agree? Elaborate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जन धन योजना (PMJDY) ने भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन हेतु परिवर्तनकारी और निर्देशात्मक दोनों परिवर्तन किए हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a central government scheme to engender financial inclusion through banking system by including all the hitherto untouched sections by opening accounts, provide insurance, etc.

⇒ What was done?

- Opening of free bank accounts
- Provision of financial products e.g: Insurance, Pension, etc
- Awareness about finance — financial literacy & education

This has created both Transformational & directional change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒ Transformational change

- Number of bank have increased immensely to reach 80 crore adult Indians (World Bank)
- Operativeness of accounts has increased.
- Increase in savings — Around 5 times increase since 2015.
- Insurance coverage — More than 10 crore have taken life insurance & accident insurance
- Inclusion of marginalised
  - ↳ 58% accounts opened by women.
  - ↳ 60% are of rural people.

⇒ Directional change & challenges

- Operativeness of the accounts has been only increased slightly to 86% of

accounts.

- Only a marginal increase in use of financial products like insurance, etc. as insurance penetration remains low.
- lack of social security measures for the most with accounts.
- Use is infrequent - only about once a year

⇒ **Measures needed**

- Use of digital technology to further financial inclusion
  e.g: UPI model, etc
- Focus on marginalised sections and areas
  e.g: Aspirational districts, etc
- Use of Fintech revolution to reach all the people.
  This will help in achieving inclusive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Though Special Economic Zones (SEZs) can play a significant role in export promotion in India, they are struggling with multiple challenges. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) भारत में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

India has allowed & incentivised building of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under SEZ Act, 2006.

Currently there are around more than 335 — SEZs in India

⇒ Significant role in Exports

- Huge potential as currently India has low percentage of world trade access.
  e.g: Only around 1.67% of merchandise exports of world are Indian and only around 3.5% of service exports are Indian.
- Agglomeration economies of the SEZs can lead to huge productivity increase

and Quality goods & Services.

↳ currently Indian productivity is only 1/3rd of China's.

- Free & reduced taxation and other law laws provide for more room for innovation & more exports.
- Zero export levies — to incentivise them.

⇒ **Issues**

- Reduction of loss of benefits:
  Most benefits under IT Act, 1961, have been taken back. Similarly other benefits have been taken back.
- Most of them are in Services (Around 70% are IT/ITES based) ⇒ less employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Huge unutilised land → currently at around 25,000 hectares.
- They are small in India (even < 500 ha) as compared to China (> even 50,000 ha)
- Regulatory issues as government has created a developmental model based on partnerships which private sectors is not keen on.
- Confusion of nomenclature e.g: Coastal SEZs, NIMZs, etc

⇒ **Measures needed** — Baba Kalyani Committee has provided the following:

- Transit from focus on Exports to focus on 3Es — Employment, Exports & Economic growth
- Provide free partnership model
- Separate the rules of Service SEZs & manufacturing ones.
- clarity of nomenclature needed.

This way they can transform Indian economy into a developed one.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Much of the export growth of manufactured goods in India since the 1990s can be attributed to expansion of world trade and improved competitiveness. However, the potential of product and market diversification are yet to be fully exploited. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

1990 के दशक से भारत में विनिर्मित वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि का श्रेय विश्व व्यापार के विस्तार और बेहतर प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को दिया जा सकता है। हालांकि, उत्पाद और बाजार विविधीकरण की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन अभी भी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation reforms of 1991 saw an increase of manufactured exports from a miniscule to current 1.67% of world exports.

⇒ Increase in manufactured exports: Expansion of world trade & improved competitiveness

- Reduction of import & export tariffs in India increased the integration into world economy to a level that led to export growth.
- Potential of some sectors such as automobile manufacturing which was

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

untapped was tapped ⇒ led to increase in export of vehicles

- Development of global value chains helped in integrating in the world economy to an extent.

⇒ **Issues that remain**

- Still the export level is low as compared to china (or BRICS nations)

  e.g: India's manufactured are only 1.67% of world's manufactured exports.

- Deficient in hyperspecialisation

  e.g: 'Button town' in china produces 60% of world's buttons.

- Manufactured goods are only from a few sectors e.g: Automobile, Pharamaceuticals, etc

- lack of improved access to many western

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nations due to non-tariff barriers.
e.g: Sanitary & Phytosanitary barriers.

- Exports from labour intensive sectors like cotton textiles, jute, etc face competition from Vietnam, Bangladesh, etc

⇒ Potential of product & market diversification

- Focus should move from pharma and automobile to 'champion sectors' & labour intensive sectors with comparative advantage (as recommended by High level committee on trade) e.g: Textiles, Toys, Electronics.
- Focus should diversify to markets in other countries like African, South American etc with improved incomes.
- Integrate 'Assemble in India' with 'Make in India' ⟹ Integrate in Global Value chains & focus on hyperspecialisation → will lead to transformation to an export led economy